

FILED FEB 09 FEB 02 12:00USDC-OR

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Attorney for Defendant

City of Medford

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

V.T., an individual proceeding under a  
fictitious name,

Civil Case No. 09-3007-

Plaintiff,

v.

**City of Medford, Oregon, a  
Municipal subdivision of the State of  
Oregon; Officer Jones, an unknown  
Individual referred to under a fictitious  
Name; and Officer Smith, an  
Unknown individual referred to under a  
fictitious name,**

**Notice of Removal  
of Civil Action to  
Federal Court  
by Defendant City of Medford**

Defendants.

# 1532

COMES NOW Defendant City of Medford, by and through its attorneys, the Law Office of Robert E. Franz, Jr., and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. § 1441, and 28 U.S.C. § 1446, hereby file its notice of removal to Federal Court of the case of *V.T. v. City of Medford, Oregon, et al.*, Jackson County Circuit Court Case No. 090010L7, which is currently pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson.

Defendant alleges as follows:

1.

Plaintiff names City of Medford as a defendant in a civil action Complaint filed on January 2, 2009, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson, Case No. 090010L7, entitled *V.T. v. City of Medford, Oregon, et al.* A true and correct copy of the Complaint served on the defendant is attached hereto and marked as Exhibit "A," and said document constitutes all of the process, pleadings, and orders received by defendant in the action up to this date and time.

2.

Service of Plaintiff's Complaint was effectuated on Defendant City of Medford by personal service on the City Attorney's Office on January 13, 2009, less than 30 days from the date of the filing of this notice of removal.

3.

Plaintiff's Complaint is the initial pleading of the plaintiff in which he seeks civil damages against defendants for an alleged violation of the Constitution of the United States. In said Complaint, Plaintiff's Third Claim for Relief, the plaintiff is attempting to recover damages from Defendant City of Medford pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, for an alleged violation of the Constitution of the United States.

4.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, this Court has original jurisdiction over all civil actions arising under the Constitution of the United States; therefore, this

court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Third Claim for Relief of Plaintiff's Complaint.

5.

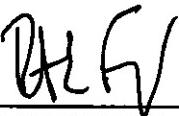
Since this Court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff's Third Claim for Relief of Plaintiff's Complaint, the removal of Plaintiff's Complaint to this Court by Defendant City of Medford is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1441 (a) and (b).

WHEREFORE, Defendant City of Medford prays that this Court make the determination that the Plaintiff's Complaint now pending in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson, Case No. 090010-L7 be removed to this court for all further proceedings; and that notice of such determination by this Court be provided to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Jackson County with instructions that said State Circuit Court shall proceed no further.

DATED: Friday, January 30, 2009.

Respectfully submitted,

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
LAW OFFICE OF ROBERT E. FRANZ, JR.  
**Robert E. Franz, Jr.**  
OSB #73091  
(541) 741-8220  
**Of Attorneys for Defendant**  
**City of Medford**

**TRUE COPY**  


IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON

V.T., an individual proceeding under a fictitious name ) Case No. 090010L7  
Plaintiff, ) COMPLAINT  
v. ) (Sexual Abuse of a Child/*Respondent*  
CITY OF MEDFORD, OREGON, a municipal subdivision of the State of Oregon; OFFICER JONES, an unknown individual referred to under a fictitious name; and OFFICER SMITH, an unknown individual referred to under a fictitious name, ) Superior Liability; Civil Rights Violation, 42 U.S.C § 1983; Declaratory Judgment Action under ORS 28.010)  
Defendants. ) JURY TRIAL DEMANDED  
Not Subject to Mandatory Arbitration

Plaintiff alleges:

Common Allegations:

1.

Plaintiff V.T. is an adult male Hawaii resident who was born in 1965. At all times relevant to the acts of the Defendants alleged in this complaint, Plaintiff was a minor living in Medford, Oregon.

2.

At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendant City of Medford, Oregon (hereinafter "Defendant City") was a political subdivision of the State of Oregon that operated a municipal security force known as the City of Medford Police Department (hereinafter "Department"). At all times relevant this complaint, Defendant City exercised final policymaking authority over the Department and exercised control over the conduct of its individual officers, as well as the

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1 detention facility known as the Medford City Jail (hereinafter "the Jail"). At all times relevant  
2 this complaint, Officer Jones and Officer Smith (hereinafter "the Officers") were employed by  
3 the Department as police officers in Medford, Oregon.

4 3.

5 At all times relevant this complaint, Defendant City authorized and empowered the  
6 Officers to investigate violations of and enforce municipal, state, and federal criminal ordinances.  
7 As part of that authority and power, the Officers were allowed to detain, arrest, and incarcerate  
8 individual citizens they reasonably suspected of breaking those laws, as well as control  
9 individuals detained at the Jail. In the course of an arrest and incarceration, the Officers  
10 exercised complete control and dominion over the individual arrestee or prisoner, including  
11 assigning the prisoner to a physical location, physically dominating and controlling the prisoner's  
12 body, controlling the prisoner's state of dress, and setting other physical conditions for the  
13 prisoner. Defendant City controlled the Officers through a policy, custom, or practice—both  
14 written and unwritten—established by Defendant City through one or more individual  
15 policymakers or their delegates. At all times relevant this complaint, the Officers were acting  
16 under the parameters of this written and unwritten policy, custom or practice.

17 4.

18 In or around 1980 or 1981, Plaintiff was a ward of the court and a minor living in  
19 Medford, Oregon. At some point during that period, Plaintiff attended a party and consumed  
20 alcohol. When the party was broken up by Medford police, Plaintiff was taken to the Jail. While  
21 at the Jail, the Officers placed Plaintiff in a cell by himself, and stripped him naked. During the  
22 course of the night, the Officers sodomized Plaintiff and sexually assaulted him repeatedly. In  
23 the morning, the Officers paraded Plaintiff around the Jail wearing only a blanket.

24 5.

25 As a result of the Officers' sexual abuse, molestation, breach of authority and trust, and  
26 betrayal of their positions as police officers, Plaintiff V.T. has suffered severe and debilitating

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1 emotional injury, suffering, emotional trauma, and permanent psychological damage all to his  
2 non-economic damages in the amount of \$2,000,000.

3 6.

4 As an additional result and consequence of the Officers' sexual abuse, molestation,  
5 breach of authority and trust, and betrayal of their positions as police officers and authority  
6 figures to V.T., Plaintiff has incurred and/or will incur in the future, costs for counseling,  
7 psychiatric and psychological medical treatment, as well as loss of earning potential, all to his  
8 economic damages in the approximate amount of \$250,000.00, the exact amount of which will  
9 be proven at the time of trial.

10

11 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
12 Against Defendants Officer Jones and Officer Smith  
13 *Sexual Battery of a Child*

14 7.

15 Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 7, above.

16 8.

17 While employed as police officers by Defendant City, the Officers sexually abused V.T.,  
18 an unemancipated minor, in or around 1980 or 1981. The Officers sexually molested V.T.  
19 repeatedly over the course of one night. This sexual abuse constituted a harmful touching of  
V.T. Plaintiff did not consent to such abuse and was incapable of consent.

20 9.

21 The Officers, adults, engaged in intentional conduct resulting in physical injury, mental  
22 injury, rape, sexual abuse, and sexual exploitation of Plaintiff as those terms are used in ORS  
23 12.117. Specifically, the Officers—while acting within the course and scope of their  
24 employment and agency, using the authority and position of trust as police officers for Defendant  
25 City, and while on duty as custodial officers at the Jail—engaged in fondling V.T. on multiple

26 ///

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1 occasions, anally penetrated V.T., and induced and directed V.T. to engage in various other  
2 sexual acts with them.

3 10.

4 As a result of the sexual battery by the Officers, Plaintiff suffered the damages alleged in  
5 paragraphs 5 and 6, above.

6 11.

7 In or about early 2007, Plaintiff discovered the causal connection between the abuse by  
8 the Officers and the injuries set forth above. Prior to January 2007, Plaintiff reasonably did not  
9 discover—and could not reasonably have discovered—the causal connection between the abuse  
10 and the resultant lasting emotional injuries and damages he suffered as a result of the abuse.

11

12 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
Against Defendant City of Medford  
13 *Respondeat superior Liability for Sexual Battery of a Child*

14 12.

15 Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 11, above.

16 13.

17 The Officers' incarceration of Plaintiff was undertaken within the course and scope of  
18 their employment or agency and performing duties for and on behalf of Defendant City.  
19 Specifically, in arresting Plaintiff, confining him, and exercising bodily dominion and control  
20 over him in the Jail, the Officers' actions were (1) committed in direct connection with and for  
21 the purposes of fulfilling the Officers' employment and agency with Defendant City ; (2)  
22 committed within the time and space limits of their employment or agency with Defendant City ;  
23 (3) done directly in the performance of their duties as police officers; (4) undertaken, at least  
24 initially, from a desire to serve the interests of Defendant City ; (5) generally consisted of actions  
25 the kind and nature of which the Officers were required to perform as police officers; and (5)  
26 done at the direction of, and pursuant to, the power vested in them by Defendant City . The

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1 abuse was a culmination of a series of events that began with the Officers' performance of their  
2 assigned and authorized duties as agents and employees of Defendant City . Defendant City was  
3 aware of the Officers' conduct toward the Plaintiff through its other agents, and approved of or  
4 ratified the Officers' actions by failing to repudiate their method of incarceration, involving  
5 sexual abuse of a prisoner, after knowing that it occurred.

6 14.

7 One of the most profound psychological impacts of sexual abuse suffered by a minor is  
8 the formation of a psychological block that does not allow the child to recognize that the abuse  
9 caused harm, and prevents the child from coming forward to anyone to report the abuse. Within  
10 a very short time after the abuse, the block is so persistent and powerful that the victim is usually  
11 unable to recognize that the abuse caused compensable injury, or the victim is left in a state of  
12 denial that acts to prevent the recognition of injury. This psychological block is typically  
13 overcome, if at all, in later adulthood. Plaintiff experienced just such a psychological block, and  
14 was therefore mentally, emotionally, and psychologically unable to assert a claim for damages  
15 until his own mental processes allowed him to discuss his abuse with third parties and connect  
16 the abuse to damage. This realization occurred not prior to early 2007.

17 15.

18 As a result of the sexual battery by the Officers acting as agents and employees of  
19 Defendant City, Plaintiff suffered the damages alleged in paragraphs 5 and 6, above.  
20

21 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
22 Against All Defendants  
*Violation of Federal Civil Rights*

23 16.

24 Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 15, above.

25 ///

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1 17.

2 Plaintiff has a right under the Constitution of the United States to be free from sexual  
3 molestation by employees of government entities acting under color of state law.

4 18.

5 At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendant City, its agents, and its employees were  
6 acting under color of law—under the constitutions, statutes, administrative rules, customs,  
7 policies, and usages of the State of Oregon and the United States. While acting as such,  
8 Defendant City incarcerated Plaintiff and subjected him to the complete physical dominion and  
9 control of its police officer agents.

10 19.

11 While Plaintiff was under his supervision and care, the Officers acted with deliberate  
12 indifference to the known and recognized constitutional and legal rights of Plaintiff to bodily  
13 integrity and to be free of sexual abuse, and the Officers actively participated in the deprivation  
14 of Plaintiff's constitutional rights by sexually molesting Plaintiff.

15 20.

16 The conduct of Defendant Officers, within their duties as police officers and under color  
17 of state law, deprived Plaintiff of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the United States  
18 Constitution. Particularly, Plaintiff was deprived of his constitutional liberty interest in bodily  
19 integrity and to be free from sexual abuse and the threat of such abuse perpetrated by police  
20 officers while incarcerated.

21 21.

22 Plaintiff alleges without certifying, pursuant to ORCP 17C(4), that discovery or  
23 investigation will show that Defendant City had a policy, custom, or practice of allowing its  
24 officers to engage in the sexual abuse of inmates at the Medford Jail. Alternatively, Plaintiff  
25 alleges without certifying, pursuant to ORCP 17C(4), that discovery or investigation will show  
26 that Defendant City had a policy, custom or practice of ignoring reports that officers engaged in

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1 the sexual abuse of inmates at the Medford Jail. Such a policy, custom, or practice amounts to  
2 deliberate indifference to a known risk of constitutional deprivation by its officers on the part of  
3 Jail inmates.

4 22.

5 As a result of Defendants' deliberate indifference to the risk of deprivation of Plaintiff's  
6 constitutional liberty interest in bodily integrity and being free from sexual abuse, Plaintiff has  
7 incurred damages as set forth in paragraphs 5 and 6, above.

8 23.

9 If successful against Defendants on this Claim for Relief, Plaintiff is entitled to  
10 reasonable attorney fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

11

12 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
13 Against Defendant City of Medford  
Declaratory and Injunctive Relief — ORS 28.010

14 24.

15 Plaintiff reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 23, above.

16 25.

17 Plaintiff is a Hawaii resident who is bringing suit against Defendants for liability  
18 stemming out of childhood sexual abuse, which occurred in Oregon, suffered by Plaintiff.  
19 Plaintiff is seeking compensatory economic and non-economic damages from the Defendant.

20 26.

21 Defendant City, authorized and chartered by the laws of the State of Oregon, is a political  
22 subdivision of the State of Oregon and a "public body" pursuant to the Oregon Tort Claims Act  
23 (OTCA), ORS 30.260–30.300.

24 27.

25 ORS 30.275 provides that "an action arising from any act or omission fo a public body or  
26 an officer, employee or agent of a public body within the scope of ORS 30.260–30.300 shall be

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1 commenced within two years after the alleged loss or injury.” This provision would attach to tort  
2 claims against Defendant City. The common law discovery rule extends this time limit to such  
3 time as Plaintiff discovers all elements of legal injury, but no other tolling provisions apply to the  
4 OTCA.

5 28.

6 Plaintiff requests relief as set out below in the following Counts. In addition to the relief  
7 requested in the following Counts, if successful, Plaintiff also prays for reasonable attorney fees  
8 under the doctrine articulated in *Deras v. Myers*, 272 Or 47, 535 P2d 541 (1975); *Armatta v.*  
9 *Kitzhaber*, 327 Or 250, 959 P2d 49 (1998); and *Swett v. Bradbury*, 335 Or 378, 67 P3d 391  
10 (2003).

11

12 **COUNT 1**  
13 VIOLATION OF 14<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT TO UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION  
SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS — AS APPLIED

14 29.

15 Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 28, above.

16 30.

17 The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution  
18 requires that statutes of limitation provide a reasonable time for an injured individual to bring  
19 suit.

20 31.

21 To the extent the OTCA statute of limitations runs from the point of abuse in a case such  
22 as this, Plaintiff—due to the psychological impacts of the abuse he suffered as described in  
23 paragraph 14—was mentally incapable of comprehending that he had a claim within the  
24 statutorily required time frame. As such, the OTCA statute of limitations, as applied to Plaintiff  
25 and those similarly situated, results in a deprivation of Plaintiff’s property interest in a common

26 ///

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1 law cause of action without due process of law because it requires filing suit before Plaintiff  
2 could know or process that he had a claim.

3 32.

4 Under Oregon common law, portions of a statute which are unconstitutional are severable  
5 from the remainder of the statute, and the statute should be construed so as to avoid any  
6 constitutional infirmity.

7 33.

8 Plaintiffs pray the Court for a declaration the OTCA statute of limitations, as applied to  
9 them, to the extent that it requires Plaintiff and those similarly situated to bring a claim before  
10 they are psychologically able to recognize that they have been injured would be unreasonable and  
11 violate the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution,  
12 and as such the OTCA statute of limitations should be construed to include an "injury-abuse  
13 causation" discovery rule when applied to Plaintiff or those similarly situated so as to avoid this  
14 Constitutional infirmity.

15

16 **COUNT 2**  
17 VIOLATION OF 14<sup>TH</sup> AMENDMENT TO UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION  
EQUAL PROTECTION

18 34.

19 Plaintiff reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 33, above.

20 35.

21 The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States  
22 Constitution requires that the government not arbitrarily discriminate in providing equal  
23 protection under the laws.

24 36.

25 Plaintiff is part of a class made up of those who share an immutable characteristic—the  
26 innate psychological construct that, upon being exposed to childhood sexual abuse, responds

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1 (subconsciously) by creating a block that prevents them from realizing that the subsequent  
2 psychological and emotional harm is actually caused by (and results from) the abuse they  
3 suffered.

4 37.

5 Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, share a history of discrimination based on this  
6 immutable characteristic. Such discrimination can be seen in legislation, popular culture, and  
7 other societal indicators that suggest that these child abuse victims are capable of recalling and  
8 assigning injury to these traumatic events, whether able to recall them or not.

9 38.

10 Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, are politically impotent due to the isolating and  
11 shaming effects the abuse they suffered, and the stigma attached to sexual abuse victims.

12 39.

13 Plaintiff and those similarly situated compose a discrete and insular minority as they  
14 share a special condition which tends to seriously curtail their utilization of those political  
15 processes ordinarily to be relied upon to protect minorities.

16 40.

17 Moreover, as applied to Plaintiff and those similarly situated, the effect of the OTCA  
18 statute of limitations is to deprive Plaintiff and those similarly situated of fundamental rights,  
19 including the right of access to the courts, the right to petition for redress for grievances, the right  
20 to a jury trial, as well as other fundamental rights.

21 41.

22 The OTCA statute of limitations is not narrowly tailored to meet a compelling state  
23 interest, nor is it rationally related to a legitimate state interest in that it purports to exclude child  
24 victims of sexual abuse from bringing suit at such time that their mental processes can recognize  
25 the injury.

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1 42.

2 For the foregoing reasons, as applied to Plaintiff and those similarly situated, the OTCA  
3 statute of limitations violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

4 43.

5 Under Oregon common law, portions of a statute which are unconstitutional are severable  
6 from the remainder of the statute, and the statute should be construed so as to avoid any  
7 constitutional infirmity.

8 44.

9 Plaintiffs pray the Court for a declaration the OTCA statute of limitations, as applied to  
10 them, is unconstitutional and should be construed to include an “injury–abuse causation”  
11 discovery rule to avoid interfering with Plaintiff’s fundamental rights in violation of the Equal  
12 Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

13 45.

14 Plaintiff seeks a declaration from this Court that the Oregon Tort Claims Act, to the  
15 extent that it requires those similarly situated to Plaintiff to bring a claim before they are  
16 psychologically able to recognize that they have been injured, violates the Equal Protection  
17 Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

18

19 **COUNT 3**

20 **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE X, SECTION 20 OF THE OREGON STATE CONSTITUTION  
PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES**

21 46.

22 Plaintiff reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 45, above.

23 47.

24 Article I, Section 20 of the Oregon State Constitution provides that “No law shall be  
25 passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities, which, upon the same  
26 terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.”

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1                   48.

2         Here, Plaintiff is a member of a true class of individuals who share an antecedent  
 3 personal characteristic—namely, that, due to their innate and immutable psychological  
 4 composition, respond to childhood sexual abuse by subconsciously forming a psychological  
 5 block that prevents them from realizing that the subsequent psychological and emotional harm is  
 6 actually caused by (and results from) the abuse they suffered—leaving them incapable of  
 7 bringing a claim within the statutorily required time frame.

8                   49.

9         The OTCA statute of limitations, as applied to Plaintiff and members of his true class,  
 10 provides a privilege to seek compensation for childhood sexual abuse by a state agent to some  
 11 individuals (those with a different antecedent, innate psychological composition such that they do  
 12 not subconsciously form such a psychological block) while denying Plaintiff and members of his  
 13 true class the same privilege.

14                  50.

15         The OTCA statute of limitations, as applied to Plaintiff and members of his true class,  
 16 provides a immunity to some individuals (state agents who abuse members of Plaintiff's true  
 17 class) while denying the same immunity to other individuals (state agents who abuse those who  
 18 are not members of Plaintiff's true class).

19                  51.

20         The OTCA statute of limitations is not narrowly tailored to meet a compelling state  
 21 interest, nor is it rationally related to a legitimate state interest in that it purports to exclude child  
 22 victims of sexual abuse from bringing suit at such time that their mental processes can recognize  
 23 the injury, and it allows state actors who abuse children and those who employ them to escape  
 24 liability when they abuse a child who suffers from this psychological make-up.

25                  52.

26         For the foregoing reasons, as applied to Plaintiff and those similarly situated, the OTCA

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1 statute of limitations violates the Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article I, Section 20 of the  
2 Oregon Constitution

3 53.

4 Under Oregon common law, portions of a statute which are unconstitutional are severable  
5 from the remainder of the statute, and the statute should be construed so as to avoid any  
6 constitutional infirmity.

7 54.

8 Plaintiffs pray the Court for a declaration the OTCA statute of limitations, as applied to  
9 them, is unconstitutional and should be construed to include an "injury–abuse causation"  
10 discovery rule to avoid granting privileges or immunities to class of citizens, which, upon the  
11 same terms, do not equally belong to all citizens in violation of Article X, Section 20 of the  
12 Oregon State Constitution.

13

14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

15 1. If successful on Plaintiff's First, Second, or Third Claims for Relief, non-economic  
16 damages for Plaintiff in the amount of \$2,000,000.00, the exact amount to be determined by the  
17 jury at the time of trial;

18 2. If successful on Plaintiff's First, Second, or Third Claims for Relief, economic  
19 damages in the amount of \$250,000, the exact amount to be determined by the jury at the time of  
20 trial;

21 3. If successful on any aspect of Plaintiff's Third Claim for Relief, attorney fees  
22 pursuant to 42 USC § 1988;

23 4. On any or all Counts of Plaintiffs' Fourth Claim for Relief, a declaration from this  
24 Court that the statute of limitations contained in the Oregon Tort Claims Act violates the Due  
25 Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the Equal

26 ///

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1 Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and/or Article I, Section 20 of the Oregon  
2 Constitution, and a declaration that Plaintiff's claims are therefore timely brought;

3       5. If successful on any Count of Plaintiffs' Fourth Claim for Relief, attorney fees  
4 under the *Deras v. Myers*, 272 Or 47, 535 P2d 541 (1975), line of cases;

5       6. For Plaintiffs' costs and disbursements incurred; and

6       7. For any other relief this Court deems just and equitable.

DATED this 31<sup>st</sup> day of December, 2008.

## O'DONNELL CLARK & CREW LLP



Kelly Clark, OSB #83172  
Kristian Roggendorf, OSB #01399  
Of Attorneys for Plaintiff

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### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I served the foregoing NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF CIVIL ACTION TO FEDERAL COURT BY DEFENDANT CITY OF MEDFORD on Plaintiff by depositing a certified true copy thereof in the United States mail in Springfield, Oregon, on Friday, January 30, 2009, enclosed in a sealed envelope, with postage paid and addressed to:

Kristian Roggendorf  
O'DONNELL CLARK & CREW LLP  
1650 N.W. Naito Parkway  
Portland, OR 97209  
Attorney for Plaintiff

Dated: Friday, January 30, 2009.



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LAW OFFICE OF ROBERT E. FRANZ, JR.  
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Telephone: (541) 741-8220  
Attorney for Defendant  
City of Medford

I hereby certify that this  
document is a true and  
correct copy of the original.

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Robert E. Franz, Jr.